

Presentation and overview of the Country Reports

Overview

Data collection

- Work stream is still in process: 3 available drafts (Germany, Ireland, Spain)
- Data collection in 3 countries was successful: care system, regulations, guidelines
- Strategies are needed for further development of marginalized groups in societies and public spaces
- First need – first offer: medical aid, housing first, survival aid as important strategies should be highlighted
- Education of service providers in care system as a key measure (Ireland)
- Organization of care system is different in the countries
- Every country has specific regulations about order in public space
- Seems like in the 3 countries do not exist specific guidelines to reduce public nuisance and loitering effectively (only on the local level at Berlin)

Chapter	Spain	Ireland	Germany
<p>National situation with regard to homelessness, drug use and public nuisances in your country</p>	<p>Epidemiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RAIS Foundation: 35.000 homeless - INE stats: housing conditions - prevalence on substance use and alcohol <p>policy approach and national guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated National Strategy for Homeless people 2015-2020 - Code of Good Practices on urgent measures to protect mortgage debtors with no income - Social Housing Fund - National Strategy on drugs 2009-2016, health and social care <p>Local guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barcelona City Council: housing assessment services; prevention of evictions - increase of the availability of social housing, building new homes - Plan for Housing Law 2016-2025 	<p>Epidemiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extent of drug-related public nuisance in Ireland remains unknown - ETHOS terminology - Official statistics on drug use and public nuisance amongst the homeless population nationally are not collected - data on the houseless population has improved since introduction of new data collection - EMCDDA reports: prevalence on substance use and alcohol - annual report of the Irish Courts Service: alcohol-related crime - NACD, 2005: misuse of homeless population in Dublin - 2016: 91,600 persons, including 5,400 persons in an institution, emergency accommodation, or hostel. <p>policy approach / national guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Act 1988 - National Drugs Strategy 2006-2016 - Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness (July 2016) - Homelessness definition: Section 2 of the Housing Act 1988 	<p>Epidemiology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty 15,7% - Explaining Marginalization - Lack of official data on homelessness - BAG Wohnungslosenhilfe: Definition of homelessness; 335.000 people without a flat; 39.000 homeless - Prevalence: drug + alcohol consumption; OST, drug related deaths; HIV/Hepatitis prevalence <p>policy approach / national guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing policy: social building of houses - Housing money - Housing First is in discussion (small pilot projects) - National drug strategy (2012): 4 pillars; criticism: rational, evidence-based drugs policy (ADSB) - Harm reduction: comprehensive package; 90-90-90 strategy; BIS 2030: HIV; Hepatitis and STI

Chapter	Spain	Ireland	Germany
	<p>national social or welfare system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey on homeless care centers 2014 (INE): 13.645 people housed in 619 homeless care centers - (communal) housing: the price of housing is highly discriminating - Day and night shelters; flexible and diverse housing system - Social counselling: municipal services are a key element of the social services system - Drug addiction treatment (OST, control strategies, detox, rehab): individualization of the treatment, detoxification, harm reduction services are the ones that best adapt <p>Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from national legislation on public order to local city ordinances on nuisances - administrative sanctions: prohibitions and restriction orders - possession of drugs alone is not a crime - but: transfer, execution, tolerance of illegal consumption - local ordinance to guarantee civic coexistence in public places <p>Concurrence and/or discrepancies of national legislation and daily practice</p>	<p>national social or welfare system</p> <p>Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Misuse of Drugs Acts - Criminal Justice (Community Service) Act - Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act 1994 and the Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act 2011 <p>Concurrence and/or discrepancies of national legislation and daily practice</p>	<p>national social or welfare system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Germany as Social and Welfare state: role of NGOs - Health system / insurance – special situation: migrants - ASOG: homelessness and public order - social law: SGB XII - homeless service providers: living projects, low threshold, shelters, asylum seekers - drug and addiction care system: treatment, detox, OST, <p>Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SGB I –XII - Public order: GSSO local: ASOG = repressive measures against marginalizes groups - BtMG: possession, trafficking,... of drugs <p>Public nuisance and loitering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phenomena description: Peeing, loudness, Aggressions (and alcohol), consumption related littering, overdoses in public space <p>Concurrence and/or discrepancies of national legislation and daily practice</p> <p>Städtebauliche Kriminalprävention = urban building crime prevention (based on broken windows theory)</p> <p>Primarily order restrictions, sometimes local action plans and programs; rarely: conflict analysis</p>

Chapter	Spain	Ireland	Germany
Interventions	<p>CARE PROGRAMS: WIDE NETWORK OF RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS</p> <p>Harm reduction facilities can be classified in three groups</p> <p>HOUSING FIRST PROGRAMS: pilot phase for three years</p>	<p>an assertive case management pilot project in Dublin exemplifies an effort to provide long term, holistic approaches to reduce marginalization and public nuisance; encompasses four areas: addiction and public injecting; homelessness and rough sleeping; anti-social behavior, begging and criminal behavior; and mental health</p>	<p>National strategy for dealing with marginalized in public space does not exist in Germany.</p> <p>In some cities and model social spaces measures of social work, conflict mediation, city planning, green conservation, waste disposal and ordinance are coordinated and implemented based on integrated action plans.</p>
Conclusion and advice for best practices		<p>Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of data; of progress; Lack of evidence <p>Best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved training for staff working in shelters. - Implementation of harm reduction measures such as targeted needle exchange. - specialist consultant-led mental health and primary care services to supply in-reach services into all emergency accommodation (not just in Dublin or Cork). - Safe injecting rooms. - targeted information campaigns. <p>need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved rehabilitative pathways for those on methadone treatment. -greater access to and provision of treatment options across Ireland. <p>Integrated and inter agency community, service, business, family, youth, service user and Gardai(Police) using a partnership approach to address anti-social behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incentives to encourage greater use of community employment schemes, as part of improved detoxification and treatment pathways for clients accessing services in the research area. 	<p>Good practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conflict management of public spaces, - needle trash bins as pilot measures, - community orientated social work, - specialized service provides (Frostschtzengel EHAP, ESF working projects, cultural and educational projects) - alcohol consumption rooms - ...

Main findings Country Report & Update Local Action Plans

GERMANY

Main findings country report: Germany

Data collection was successful about:

- Homelessness, prevalence substance consumption, poverty, health system (and gaps: migrants), HIV and Hepatitis, several number of regulations and laws

National policy approach:

- Housing market and regulatory instruments (“sozialer Wohnungsbau”), Housing first is limited (e.g. only “zik” in Berlin)
- Drugs and Addition policy: rationally and regulatory policy is needed
- Harm reduction strategies are installed in the big metropolises and are effective (not/partly available in smaller regions / some „Bundesländer“ have no DCR)

Care system:

- Care system (drug using communities and homeless people): not every group is reached/Barriers to access!
- Self help and civil society organisations play an important role

Findings:

- Marginalised groups are confronted with poverty, psychological problems, social insecure
- welfare system mainly private organisaed by NGOs by state fundings (“Subsidiaritätsprinzip”) -> leads to concurrence
- Urban planing instruments & crime prevention meassures at public space are dominant: repression of marginalized as follow-up
- “Bad practice”: e.g. Spikes at benches, alcohol bans in public space, black light in toilets, classical music in train stations

Main conclusions and recommendations:: Germany

- No national strategy available: marginalized people in the public space
 - Mainly law + order policy, crime prevention in public space, urban planning
 - Action plans at some spaces are available (networking of partners and institutions)
 - Service providers are not mainly focused on the public space (come structure)
- Heterogenic groups behave problematic/gaps:
 - Exclusion of several groups of care system (migrants)
 - Homeless first aid mainly in winter time
 - Number of low threshold services are limited
 - Policy development and data collection has to be continued (drugs, homelessness, segregation)
 - European social charter is not completely fulfilled
- Good practice
 - conflict management of public spaces, needle trash bins as pilot measures, community orientated social work, specialised service provides (Frostschutzengel EHAP, ESF working projects, cultural and educational projects)
- Bad practice?

Local Action Plan: Görlitzer Park

- The Görlitzer Park is a park in Kreuzberg and a well-known social focal point and a main meeting point for West African refugees, mainly from Gambia, Mali and Guinea Bissau. The park and the relevant actors are confronted with topics of "migration and flight", "drug consumption and policy" and "gentrification" in a relatively small public space.
- Most of the young men (as the target group of the local action plan of Street Support) are living in a complex and problematic situation. Main problems are legal aspects, health, cultural barriers, poverty, lack of perspectives, consumption/dealing drugs. The public perception is very often not differentiated; residents, women and families feel insecure at the background of the situation. Skills, resources and talents of the young men are very often unseen by the public. Processes of stigmatizing and discrimination are boosted by this. Over years the conflicts in this public space took place between major population and marginalized groups, recognized as "problematic people" in the park (also in media).
- In June 2016, the working group "AG Görlitzer Park" (in which Fixpunkt is a part) published an action plan based on multidisciplinary professional knowledge and experience of participants (social work, pedagogic, urban development and intercultural affairs) and on ethnographic field studies.
- The Mission statement of AG Görlitzer Park: „We are committed to a park for all. Everyone has the right to visit the park. No group may be discriminated; no group may dominate the park”

Aims and specific objectives of the Local Action Plan

Specific **objectives** are:

- Promoting accepted social behavior among young African men in the **Görlitzer Park**
- Influencing the public opinion about the young African men in the park
- Providing professional support towards the young African, in order to reduce drug- and alcohol related nuisance
- Creating productive activities, which positively effects the situation in the Görlitzer Park

The **activities** of the Action Plan are:

- Individual care and support is offered by Fixpunkt staff
- Activation and development of resources in the social and cultural environment of the target group (resources and supporting systems) take place.
- Productive activities of work for young men as peers are generated.
- Activities produce positive effects in the environment at the park

Overview: Indicators (measurable), activities bottlenecks/solutions, Timeline

Activities	Activities	Indicators	Bottlenecks/Solution	Timeline
Individual care and support is offered by Fixpunkt staff	<p>Providing social work and medicine in Görlitzer Park by methods: outreach and using mobile vans.</p> <p>Health education regarding drug consumption and organizing reduction and control programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social counseling and interaction with socio legal rights authorities for individuals - Culturally sensitive work and successful education on medicine, lead to wide - range of social support. - Target group accepts support - The individual situation is stabilized (e.g. health status, consumption proficiencies) - Frequency and quantity of consumption are significantly reduced - Reflection and self-control on consumption behavior are improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in staff (social work or medical staff) / Hire new staff - Police presence in the park ("Mobile Wache") / Agreements with police (long-term arrangements with the local police (Abschnitt 53) and the communal authorities of the district (Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg) - Changes in asylum policy / Organization of legal support - Low-threshold access fails / to bring longtime and efficient methods & techniques for mobile work in the park - Lack of trust / confidence-building measures - Assessment matrix turns out to be too ambitious / try other assessment possibilities 	09/2017-10/2018
Activation and development of resources in the social and cultural	Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of external service providers could support the work and open their services to the target group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service providers do not collaborate / Activities in networking are successful 	09/2017-10/2018

Overview: Indicators (measurable), activities bottlenecks/solutions, Timeline

Activities	Activities	Indicators	Bottlenecks/Solution	Timeline
Activation and development of resources in the social and cultural environment of the target group (resources and supporting systems) take place	Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of external service providers could support the work and open their services to the target group. - Resources in the supporting system are identified and activated - Gaps (missing: night shelters, working possibilities) in the supporting system are pinpointed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service providers do not collaborate / Activities in networking are successful - There are not enough resources / find alternative ways and relationships to service providers to organize support - Lack of funds/ Seek financial sources - There is no determination to support refugees (esp. without papers) / Proposals about required offer to the people without legal status in Germany 	09/2017-10/2018
Productive activities of work for young men as peers are generated.	<p>Individual counselling and support</p> <p>Engaging them in different activities as temporarily breaks and alternatives to their daily life (and potentially criminal activities) in the park / community</p>	<p>Alternatives to criminal activities and "hanging around" in the park are discussed and offered (e.g. by Motivational Interviewing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative employment opportunities are found - Target group participates - Cultural activities are developed (football, art, by interest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternatives are not accepted/Different individual and group related methods to develop motivations are settled - Service providers do not engage for people of Görlitzer Park/ Activities in networking are successful - Formal permissions are refused by the department of cultural activities /Collaboration with responsible representatives/authorities of the district (Kreuzberg) - Groups do not accept cultural activities/The conflict in groups get regulated to overwind barriers 	09/2017-10/2018

Overview: Indicators (measurable), activities bottlenecks/solutions, Timeline

Activities	Activities	Indicators	Bottlenecks/Solution	Timeline
Activities produce positive effects in the environment at the park	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on rights and obligations within the context of police operations. is offered in cooperation with a lawyer The target group participates at the training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training is not accepted/ feedback from the target group and the change of the training concept 	09/2017
	Social and harm reduction behavior is encouraged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If it is not possible to stop selling cannabis straightaway no minors are addressed by men selling cannabis (by perception of staff, feedback of residents) - Women are treated respectfully - Places are not overcrowded - Reduction in complaints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under-age are asked to buy cannabis, women are confronted by sexual approach, <u>men stay in the way</u>/ sensitizing the group to overcome the situation. - Inadequate behaviors are still occurring (witnessed by Fixpunkt, reported from the neighborhood)/Reminders and motivational interviewing to strengthen the will to change behavior 	09/2017-10/2018
	Improving the capabilities of spatial orientation in the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specializations on certain places and preparation for a better orientation through orientation games ("Stadtteilrallye"). - Participation in games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The orientation games are not accepted by target group / Feedback from the target group and the change of the game concept 	03/2018
	Further development of Action Plan Görlitzer Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active participation in the committee "Praktikerrunde Görlitzer Park" to develop and implement practical solutions for problems - Promoting positive image to the public about the social background and activities of the target group - The public perception is improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The committee fails/Bi-, tri-, multilateral cooperation with stakeholders has to be done anyway - Stigmatization and discrimination about the young men are still dominating/Change of view by showing talents, backgrounds and skills of the young men; involvement in public discussions about Görlitzer Park and break-up of problem-orientated views and attitudes 	09/2017-10/2018 07/2018

Involved partners and stakeholders

Involved partners		
Medical support		
Medibüro	Office for medical assistance for refugees	Health support for refugees without insurance
<u>Caritas Ambulanz</u>	Medical ambulance for the homeless	- Health and social support - Food, shower and clothes.
Open Med – Doctors of the world	NGO	Health support for refugees without insurance
Several doctors and dentists (e.G. Reichepraxis, Praxis <u>Stündel/Stöter/Westerbarky</u> , Ingmar Voges)	General practitioners, dentists	Health support for refugees without insurance
Legal Advice		
Refugee Law Clinic	Lawyer Organization	Asylum procedure, Right of residence, Preparation for the BAMF Hearing, Family reunion, Job/apprenticeship/study
Several lawyers (e.g. Benjamin <u>Düsborg</u>)	Lawyers	criminal law, residence rights, social law

Involved partners and stakeholders

Involved partners		
Social Support		
JOLIBA	NGO	Intercultural network in berlin ,German courses / training / internships
<u>Arrivo</u> Berlin	Working project for refugees	practice workshops in craft: Workshop Course, Specialized Courses in Berlin Handwerksinnungen, language course
Kontakt- und Beratungsstelle für Flüchtlinge und Migrant_innen e.V. (KuB)	advice center for refugees	a contact point and advice center for refugees and migrants, social counselling, language courses
Bantabaa e.V.	Neighborhood initiative supporting African men who want to stop selling drugs	Bantabaa is Mandinka, a West African language and means meeting place. The Bantabaa Community Project began in 2015 as a meeting point for refugees around Görlitzer Park in Berlin Kreuzberg and is today an integration project focusing on education and jobs in the catering sector.
Health support		
Vista/Misfit	Drug counseling agency	Drug advice and Cannabis reduction program
Fixpunkt projects: SKA, Sani, Mobilix, Test it	Health promotion projects of Fixpunkt	dental prophylaxis and treatment, medical support and treatment, health education courses, individual support, HIV/Hepatitis test for refugees, infection prophylaxis, vaccination Hepatitis A/B (for people without health insurance only)